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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OLD SERIES—VOL. LIX—NO 3,046

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XI—NO. 587

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..................JULY 19, 1894.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The total number of deaths from the plague in Hong Kong, China, is 25,500. The situation is improving.

The great strike has about fizzled out. The situation was very serious at one time and but for the presence of U. S. Troops might have ended badly.

Gladstone has written a letter to his Midlothian constituents declaring that, on account of age, he will not again be a candidate for Parliament.

There are thirty-six postoffices of the presidential class in North Carolina. The salaries of some are changed. Increased—Charlotte, $2,600 to $2,700; Concord, $1,500 to $1,600; Shelby $1,000 to $1,100; Statesville, $1,700 to $1,800.

France has the largest debt of any nation in the world. It amounts to about $6,120,000,000. The public debt of the United States is $585,039,310, not including about two millions of matured debt and the greenbacks and treasury notes in circulation.

The population of the globe is thus divided in point of religion: Protestants, 110,000,000; Roman Catholic Church, 191,000,000; the Greek Orthodox Church, 96,000,000; the Jews, 5,000,000; Mahometans, 172,000,000; Heathen or Pagan, 234,000,000; Asiatic Buddhists, 640,000,000.

The total number of tenement houses in the twenty-four wards of New York city is 39.138, with a total population of 1,332,772, an average of 34 to each house. Of this number 180,359 are under five years of age. There are 2,346 rear tenements, with a population of 65,220, 8,874 of this number being under five years.

The royalties of Europe patronize the bicycle with as much energy as the boys of America, says Harper's Bazar. The King of the Belgians exercises upon one daily, little Queen Wilhelmina rides one when she is at her castle of Het Loo, and the Czarowitz, Princes Waldemar and Carl of Denmark, and Princes George and Nicolas of Greece, are all cyclists. The bicycle of the Khedive of Egypt is a gorgeous machine, almost entirely covered with silver plating.

All Southern cities, says Bradstreet, say business is very dull The railway strike was directly felt at Memphis, Nashville, Augusta, Savannah, New Orleans and Galveston. Georgia markets report turpentine advanced in price and New Orleans that sugar is not in special demand and little is doing. Rice is higher and in request. Exceptionally favorable trade prospects are reported from points in Texas.

The census returns showed that 600.000 tons, or 1,200,000,000 pounds of butter were manufactured in the United States in 1890, and the quantity has probaly since been increased. In 1893 the assessed value of the cows was $700,000,000, which was more than the capital of all the national banks at that time. Iowa seems to be the largest butter producer, her return three years ago being 100,000,000 pounds, worth $21,000,000. Illinois stood next, with 95,000,000 pounds. worth $20,000,000.

The patriotic attitude of the Southern people, says the New York World, is one of the most gratifying incidents of the strike trouble. It was the resolution offered by Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and eloquently supported by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, which pledged the support of every department of the Government to the Administration in its policy of maintaining the supremacy of the law, by arms if necessary. The press of the South is substantially a unit on the same side And public meetings of ex-Confederates in many towns have proffered assistance, if needed, in putting down any insurrection. Even Hoar and Chandler ought to be ashamed to impeach the loyalty of the South after this.

According to an investigation conducted under the auspices of the International Society of Anthropologists, of London, which has just concluded an inquiry respecting the average height of the various races and nationalities, English and American citizens average taller than any other representatives of the human family. The English professional classes, who head the list as the tallest of adult males, attain the average of 5 feet 9.14 inches. Next on the list come the males of all classes in the United States, and a minute fraction behind them come the English of all classes. In other European countries the average for the male adult is but 5 feet 6 inches; the Austrians, the Portuguese and the Spaniards fall somewhat below the general European average.

Let North Carolina join in the manufacture of beet-sugar. Why would not Fayetteville be a good place for a factory. There are now seven large beet-sugar factories in operation in the United States, two being in Nebraska, three in California, one in Utah and one in Kansas. The factory at Chino, Cal., is probably the largest in the country and cost $500,000. In the sugar-beet districts a factory can be profitably run for every circuit of ten miles. The average yield per acre is ten tons, 165 pounds of sugar to the ton, or 1,650 pounds of sugar per acre. A factory which uses the beets grown on 5,000 acres of land will produce about 8,250,000 pounds of sugar per year. As the United States uses over 4,000,000,000 pounds, it would take 436 factories to supply the present demand.

Charlotte, N. C., says the Hamilton, New York, Hop Growers' Journal, is rapidly becoming an important cotton manufacturing centre, and many of the mills there were erected on the co-operative plan. Subscriptions are weekly, and extending through three or four years. In that manner Charlotte has secured a number of manufacturing concerns that are paying good dividends, giving employment to labor and increasing the trade of the city. The money was paid in such small amounts as to be scarcely felt, and the factories built with it and all the good they have done for the city may be considered as so much clear gain. This co-operative plan of building factories has been adopted in other Southern cities.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The cost to the United States of putting down the railroad strike in the West is estimated by Government officials at fully $1,000,000. It may foot up more. The estimates include telegraph bills, deputy marshals' pay and transportation and maintenance of United States troops. The estimates of marshals' pay at Chicago alone are $150,000 to $200,000, and Congress in a few days will be asked to appropriate this, as it is urgent. ——Mrs. Z. B. Vance and her sister are at Gombroon.——President Gompers of the Labor Federation refused to call a strike. ——The Government offers $500 reward for the detection and conviction of the men who wrecked the train near Sacramento on the 11th inst. ——The values of cotton exports from the United States for ten months ending June 30 1894, is $201,544,797, against $181,718,447 for same time last year. ——The American Federation of Labor sent a dispatch to President Cleveland asking him to meet its officers in consultation in Chicago, or, if he is unable to go, to send a representative. ——Among the subjects discussed by the labor leaders in Chicago was one looking toward the impeachment of Attorney General Olney. ——Speaker Crisp has been renominated by the Democrats of the Third Congressional District of Georgia. ——Sacramento had a dynamite scare and there was talk of putting the city under martial law. The rioters' headquarters were searched and arms and ammunition found. ——The striking miners at Blantyre, near Glasgow, have become riotous and Glasgow police have been called in. ——Japan insists on keeping troops in Corea. Foreign representatives there have notified the Japanese Government that their note in reference to this matter remains unanswered. ——The telegraph companies' managers have been subpœnaed at Chicago, Milwauke and other cities to produce the telegraphic correspondence of Debs. ——The striking switchmen and firemen at New Orleans and Meridian have been replaced by new men and none of them will be taken back. ——L. L. Alexander & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York, assign with liabilities of $200,000 and assets of $150,000. ——The President will appoint a commission to investigate the cause of the strike. ——Plots to blow up the Pullman building, on Michigan avenue, Chicago, have been discovered by secret service men, and the vigilance of employes in the menaced structure has prevented two attempts on the lives of Pullman officials. Gen. Miles is authority for the statement that half a dozen attempts to blow up the building, with consequent loss of life, have been discovered, and it is known that agents of the Government are now engaged in securing evidence necessary to expose the entire plans of the conspirators against this and other buildings. ——The number of victims by the earthquake in Turkey was officially stated to be 110. but the actual number is believed to be far larger. The centre of the disturbance seems to have been the town of Brusa, at the foot of Mount Olympus, fifty-seven miles southeast of Constantinople, one of the oldest and most important commercial cities of Turkey. A shock was felt throught the peninsula of Anatoda 236 miles from Constantinople. Many railway stations have been damaged and the town of Jalova, on the Gulf of Ismidt, is almost totally destroyed. At Stambul the principal undulation appears to have followed a straight line from the mosque of Sultan Ahmed to Edirne Kapon, a distance of two miles. Great damage was done along this line and many lives lost. At the village of San Stephano the sea suddenly receded for a distance of 200 yards, then returned as suddenly, hurling boats violently over the quays, creating a scene of wild confusion and doing great damage. ——Capt. W. M. Murdaugh, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Third district with headquarters at Norfolk, Va., has received his commission at the Treasury Department. It has been withheld under the impression that he had never been pardoned from serving in the Confederate navy. His name however, was found in the pardon act of 1885, and he was qualified at once. ——Thirteen manufactories in Chicago closed throwing 6,000 men out of work. Lack of transportation and fuel was the cause. ——Anarchists set fire to the French cruiser Carnot just as she was launched. ——A battle occurred at Sacramento between strikers and Federal troops. Two of the former were killed and six wounded. None of the soldiers were wounded. ——At Cincinnati Judge Taft sent F. W. Phelan to jail for six months, deciding that he was in contempt of the Federal court for conspiring to obstruct the operation of the Cincinnati Southern road by the receiver of the court. ——The cases against the citizens of Florence in connection with the dispensary looting came up Friday at Timmonsville. Those indicted for conspiracy were discharged and those charged with house breaking and malicious mischief waived preliminary examination and were bound over to court under $600 bonds. ——Tom and Calvin Coley were hanged at Louisburg, N. C., for the murder of the peddler Tucker in 1892 ——At Detroit the strike is entirely ended and all trains are running. ——Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Carter Harrison, was hanged at 12 o'clock Friday. ——The Johnston Democratic convention instructed for W. R. Allen for judge and E. W. Pou for solicitor. The Congressional vote is almost evenly divided between Messrs. Bunn and Cook. ——Bradstreet's says the industrial situation has greatly improved. A comparison of prices with the middle of 1891 shows that flour has declined 40 per cent., wheat 45 per cent. and corn 31 per cent., while oats are 30 per cent. higher. Pork and lard are 18 and 12 per cent. higher. No radical movement is shown in print cloths, sugar, coffee, cotton. Raw wool has dropped 37 per cent. ——There were 143 new cases of cholera and 34 deaths therefrom in St. Petersburg Friday. ——All trains at New Orleans are running smoothly. None of the strikers will be taken back. ——The first shipment of dressed beef from Chicago since July 3rd has arrived in Jersey City. ——Debs made a proposition through Mayor Hopkins to the railway managers that he would declare the strike off if they would reinstate the strikers. His proposition was returned unanswered with the statement that they could not treat with the strikers. This left the strikers two courses, to surrender or fight to the bitter end and they chose the latter. Meetings were held in half a dozen halls and some violent speeches were made. There is some fear of violence. The guards at the sub treasury have been extended through fear of dynamite.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, ADOPTED, AT CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 22, 1892.

The representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson, and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government, through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home-rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

The Force Bill.—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican Party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electorial rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the revival of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all—a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy, of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but, in contempt of that verdict, the Republican Party has defiantly declared, in its latest authortative utterance, that its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over the elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic Party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also, to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which in the short space of two years squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Protection.—We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

The McKinley Tariff.—We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in trusting power to the Democratic Party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

The Mortgage Burden.—We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000.000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We de-nounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the sheriff.

Reciprocity.—Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Trusts.—We recognize in the Trusts and Combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the right enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Public Lands.—The Republican Party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, until now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican Party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions (100,000,000) acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Gold and Silver.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall ensure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in payment of debt; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

Tax on State Banks.—We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Civil Service Reform.—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876, for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which the Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic Party to reform these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

Our Foreign Policy.—The Democratic Party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

Sympathy with the Oppressed.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience' sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights.

Irish Home Rule.—We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

Immigration.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract, to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

Soldiers' Pensions.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially, and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful, and dishonest.

Improvement of Waterways.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government, such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

The Nicaragua Canal.—For purposes of national defence and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

The World's Columbian Fair.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance in which the General Government has invited the co-operation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation so extended, and the broad and liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

Freedom of Education.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic Party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty, as well as a necessity of the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Admission of Territories.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for admitting into the Union as States of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be *bona fide* residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic Party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

Protection of Railway Employes.—We favor legislation by Congress and State legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican Party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

Labor Evils.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor, and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

Sumptuary Laws.—We are opposed to all sumptuary law as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

A Change of Administration Demanded.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic Party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods; thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent

Grover Cleveland's marvelous backbone was never more creditably displayed than in the crisis now upon the country. He recognized from the first that the first and foremost duty of the President of the United States is at all times to maintain the authority of the Federal government, which was defied by the stopping of mail facilities guaranteed to the people by the National government, and by the refusal of rioters to obey the judicial orders regularly issued by the United States courts, and he did not hesitate to order that the army be used to uphold the authority of the government. No one can regret more than he that men should have been killed by the militia, but he is not blind to the fact that it is better that men who openly defy the laws should be shot down than that red-handed anarchy should be in control even for a single day of any portion of our country. He intends that the people shall enjoy their mail facilities and that the dignity and authority of the U. S. Courts shall be maintained no matter what the cost may be in money or blood, and his entire cabinet and an overwhelming majority of Congress regardless of politics, are behind him.

It is a matter for regret that several democratic governors of States and a few democrats in Congress should have confused the question of States rights with the patriotic policy which the President has adopted. It is a mistake. There is—there can be—no connection between the two. Nothing has been done by the administration to interfere with the rights of any State, and nothing will be done. It is for the preservation of the rights of the National government that the President has ordered that the tied up Pacific railroads shall be operated (as provided for in their charters) as military post roads, and that U. S. troops be used to see that the mails are not obstructed upon any railroad and that government property is protected.

The government that does not maintain its own authority cannot retain the respect and allegiance of its people. The United States government claims no authority to interfere with railroad or any strikers, but when strikes are made the means for the propogation of anarchy and the defiance of National authority it may be relied upon to act, as long as President Cleveland is at its head. There is nothing in common between a patriotic American and the teachings of anarchy, and there cannot be a doubt that President Cleveland will receive the thanks of all good Americans for the promptness and decisiveness with which he has acted in suppressing anarchist tendencies.

There is no mistaking the sentiment which caused the democrats of the House to vigorously applaud the plain words of Chairman Wilson concerning the Senate amendments to the tariff bill, which the House refused to concur in and which are now being considered by a Conference committee of 14 members—seven Senators and seven Representatives. Mr. Wilson said concerning the work of the Ways and Means committee of the House: "the committee performed their work honestly, deliberately and to the best of their ability The bill was based upon the principle that, in gathering revenues, taxes should be levied upon finished products and not upon raw material, which was in accordance with a great fundamental democratic idea. The bill comes back from the Senate and does not recognize that principle. Only wool and lumber have come back undisturbed by the Senate amendments." The Conference committee held its first meeting to-day. Daily meetings will be held and progress will probably from time to time be reported to the House and Senate, but it is hardly possible that the committee can conclude its labors inside of two weeks, although there are not more than 25 of the amendments over which there will be any serious difficulty in coming to an agreement.

It can be stated on the authority of leading democratic Senators that there is no foundation for the stories sent out from Washington, that Senator Hill was to be read out of the party by a democratic caucus. There is a general feeling of regret among democratic Senators that Mr. Hill should have voted against the tariff bill, and a few of them have said harsh things of him, but there is no disposition to force him out of the democratic party. On the contrary, the disposition is to treat him so that he will not be disposed to take himself out of the party.

Secretary Carlisle has been quite sick for a week past and he has not yet sufficiently recovered to actively resume his duties at the Treasury, but he attends the cabinet conferences which are daily held at the White House with President Cleveland to decide upon the telegraph reports hourly made to General Schofield of the movements of the army and the condition of affairs at Chicago and other places where there are disturbances.

In almost every country the greater number of divorces is granted at the petition of the wife.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Getting Closer to the People.

The present aspect of American politics is calculated to make people believe that the strongest safeguard for the good behavior of a public man is in his immediate responsibility to the people. Indeed, it is not only by American politics that this lesson is inculcated. In Great Britain we find that the Upper House, which does not represent anybody except the individuals who compose it, is both able and disposed, in the interest of those individuals, to nullify and frustrate projects of law upon the justice and necessity of which the whole nation is not only agreed, but has declared its agreement.

A demagogue is not a nice or useful person, but it looks as though he were by no means the most dangerous of public characters. What we mean by a demagogue is a man who either has no political ideas or convictions of his own, or is willing to waive them in deference to what he supposes to be a popular sentiment. The most vivid illustration of the character is furnished by the anecdote of a stump speaker who seemed himself to detect a want of sympathy with his remarks upon the part of his audience, and who accordingly drew his remarks to a close with the effecting peroration: "These, fellow-citizens, are my sentiments; but if they do not suit you, they can be changed."

Nobody is ready unreservedly to admire a public servant of this kind. But, after all, it is questionable whether he does not rather shine by contrast with the other kind of public servant, who is removed, by the nature of his place, from the necessity of cultivating public opinion, or of appealing to it continually. We have an example of this kind in the Senate of the United States. Nobody who has paid much attention to the action of Congress can well hesitate to conclude that of its two Houses the Lower is not only the more fairly representative of the people of the United States, but the more trustworthy and useful body. Such a combination of private interests as that which has availed in the Senate to talk out all the character and efficacy of the tariff bill, as that bill came from the House, would not be possible in a body that really represented the people, and upon the members of which there rested a sense of a real and enforceable responsibility to the people.

It is not only the Senate that has come up for judgment, but the whole system of offices of which the incumbents are only remotely responsible to the people. Once upon a time all the judges of the higher courts in the State of New York were appointed by the Governor, with the "advice and consent" of one branch of the Legislature—a system that had been inherited from colonial times, when the Governor was a stranger, and that has been incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and in the charters of most municipalties. It is not very long since it was removed from the charter of the city of New York. When the judiciary became elective, there were not wanting old-fashioned lawyers to say that this was the end of good judges, and that the glories of the old bench would disappear at once when judges were made responsible not to the profession, but to the people. As a matter of fact, we have had quite as good judges since the change as we had before. It is very noteworthy that the most flagitious and disgraceful elevation in recent years of an unworthy man, for unscrupulous party service to the bench of the highest court of New York was not the act of the people at all. It was the act of the Governor under a power that is a survival of the old system, the disappearance of which so many lawyers regretted. We refer, of course, to the appointment of Judge Maynard. He took the place by the appointment of Governor Flower, and he held it so long as the people had not a chance to get at him, and no longer. When the machine of his party volunteered to submit his behavior to the judgment of the people, the man promptly disappeared under an adverse majority of 100,000.

The indirect election of Senators is another survival of the old system, and a scandalous survival it is. In every State in which the Legislature chooses the Senators the quality of the Senators deteriorates. Men are chosen by party intrigue who would have no chance at all in a popular election. Fancy a party "going into a campaign" with the name of Edward Murphy, Jun., inscribed upon its banner, or even with the name of David B. Hill! The thing is not thinkable. It is noticeable, and it is gratifying, that each party in the State of Michigan has nominated its candidate for Senator in convention and makes its campaign on that nomination. Such action tends to clear the air, and is very much to be commended. If this innovation were to become the usage, it is safe to say that the Senate of the United States would gain greatly in dignity and authority. It would no longer be the asylum of the Brices and Gormans and other active business men with no representative character and no real responsibility to their constituents, and who have lately been putting the august and venerable body to an open shame.

Three little maids from school are we.
Free from pains of all description;
But once we were sick as sick could be—
Cured by the "Favorite Prescription."
It is a certain panacea
For all the ills of womanhood,
Try a bottle with good cheer;
We *know* that it will do you good.

DR R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—My daughter had been sick all her life, and the older she grew, the worse she was until she was the picture of death; the physicians could not do her any good. I heard of your "Favorite Prescription," for women, and I gave her three bottles, and now she is a perfectly healthy girl. Have recommended it to a great many sufferers from "female complaints," and it has cured them. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and I have never found anything to compare with it. MRS. M. J. LOYD.
Wesson, Copiah Co., Miss.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Are There Too Many?

Winston Sentinel.]

It is a matter of regret that this State contains no large dominant city. Indeed, it is one of the misfortunes of North Carolina that she has no city like Richmond in Virginia or Atlanta in Georgia. A big city is the heart of a State and its pulse is felt to its furthermost boundaries. Only in a big city can there be large libraries, fine art collections and other humanizing agencies. Opportunities for the largest business talent, the greatest medical skill, the widest legal learning can only be found in cities. Only in a big city can a big newspaper be published and it is a positive misfortune that there is no city in North Carolina big enough to warrant the publication of a big newspaper complete in all departments. For the lack of this the whole State suffers, and our people are to a considerable degree without the progressive spirit which belongs to this day and generation. It is good to be conservative, but it is not good to be non-progressive. Movement is the order of the universe. The great sea itself, because it has the tides, because storms lash the surface and currents sweep along, is kept from stagnation. Motion is progress; an idea will stir a nation. Do we not as a people desire more progress and more ideas? The dominant powers are the press, the pulpit and the school, but the press is the greatest of these because widest and most general in its influence.

Now let us look at newspapers from the standpoint of the readers—the public. Does it concern them whether in this State there are 300 newspapers or only 100? Our idea is that the public will be better served with 100 than 3000, for the newspaper, like the post office system, is efficient because only in an extensive field can it give good service at low rates. It is not to the interest of the people in any city of North Carolina to have two newspapers where one is well conducted. In small communities a duplication of newspapers means a diminished news service and that is prejudicial to the people. For some years to come there will be but three cities in this State for morning dailies; all other dailies must be local papers.

Now let us consider the village paper. Does it offer a field for profit or ability? No. Does it do the village any real good? Yes, a little. Would that same village be more benefitted by frequent mention in a better paper of larger circulation? Decidedly so, for that would be an advertisement which would be read by many who would otherwise never think of the place in question. The village paper, however, tends to interfere with the town paper and prevents good newspapers. In other words, the press and the people would be better off with fewer but better papers.

Wherever you enlarge the opportunities of a newspaper you increase its excellence. Of all business that of the publisher is the most unselfish, for he almost invariably increases his expenses commensurate with his patronage. The greatest benefit, however, is gained by the public. It is hoped that North Carolinians may see the advantages that come from larger fields and more extended circulation for their newspapers.

Why Oratory has Declined.

New York Post.]

One reason for the decline of oratory, and probably the most powerful of all, is the growth of the reading habit and the critical frame of mind which reading begets. A man reads generally alone, and can, if he pleases, pause and weigh what he reads. At all events he remains perfectly cold in the presence of the type, and gets used to a great deal in newspaper articles of what would a generation ago have passed as eloquence if delivered in court or on the stump. Then it must be confessed that oratory does not bear very well the criticism of the calm reasoning mind. Most of it consists of what used to be called "clap-trap"—that is points which few men would venture to present to their neighbors round a table, but which is somehow, when addressed to an audience in a loud voice, with gesticulation, more or less exciting or amusing.

The ease with which an assembly laughs at the poorest and stalest joke does much to explain oratorical success. In a crowd the critical faculty is as it were suspended, but newspaper and other reading is fostering it and enabling it to resist the crowd influence. The tricks of orators, which, fifty years ago, no one noticed or considered legitimate features of the art, are now objects of general merriment or contempt. These things are true, not only of this country, but all countries. The democratic age, contrary to general expectation, is proving unpropitious to oratory. It is compelling everybody who talks in public to "talk business," because what he says will, by most people, be seen in print only and have to bear fireside examination.

Tammany will have to fight for its life this year. The people all over New York are bitterly opposed to the corrupt organization.

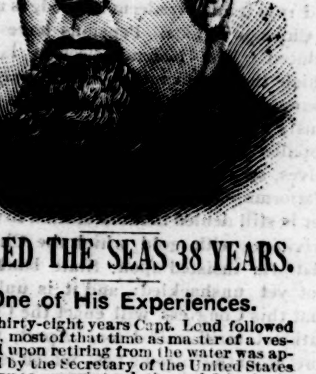
Castles in the Air.

"Amid the myriad troubles that meet us day by day,
Who would not from the conflict a moment turn away,
And in a far-off fairyland, where men no burdens bear,
Forget a while our tears and toil, in 'Castles in the Air'"

So writes Jacob Gongh, and he goes on to suggest that this sort of castle building is a proper relief for weary folks. How many a man is sick and miserable who dreams of health and happiness. In this matter he had better be doing than dreaming. "What shall he do," you ask. Why, take Dr. Piere's Golden Medical Discovery to be sure. It cures affections of throat and lungs, incipient consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ulcers, scrofulous tumors and swellings, bad blood, fever and ague and dropsy. Pierce guarantees a cure.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.



SAILED THE SEAS 38 YEARS.

One of His Experiences.

For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In office of the Clerk
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } of the Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Southern Transportation Company; that the names of the incorporators are: W. S. Cook, A. H. Slocomb, B. R. Taylor, W. A. Roberson, H. W. Howard, R. C. Henry, A. J. Cook and H. L. Cook, and such other persons as they may associate with them; that the principal office and place of business shall be Fayetteville, N. C., and its general purpose and business is the owning and operation of Steamboats, Steamships, Lighters, Barges, Tugs and Vessels on the waters of the Cape Fear River in the State of North Carolina or other waters or rivers in the said or any other State of the United States, and may transport passengers or freight upon said steamboats, steamships, lighters, barges, vessels and tugs; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is Sixteen Thousand Dollars, with privilege to increase to $50,000, divided in shares of the par value of $100; the stockholders of the corporation shall not be individually liable for its debts.

CHAS. G. CAIN, C S. C.

Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Hinsdale, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to them on or before the 21st day of June, 1895.

J. W. HINSDALE,
JAS. C. MACRAE,
June 19, 1894—6t Executors.

PROCEEDING FOR DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Samuel D. Stokes vs. Annie Stokes.

The defendant Annie Stokes, a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, will take notice that the Plaintiff in the above entitled action has begun a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County for divorce, returnable to the July Term thereof, at which time she may answer or demur—failing so to do the Plaintiff will move for the relief demanded.

CHAS. G. CAIN,
June 28, 1894—4t Clerk Superior Court.

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

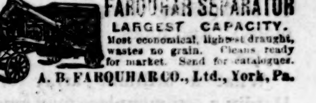
Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

THE FARQUHAR



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BEST SAW WORKS IN THE WORLD. Warranted the best made. Shingle Mills, Machinery, and Standard Agricultural Implements of Best Quality at lowest prices. Illustrated Catalogue.

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LARGEST CAPACITY.
Most economical, lightest draught, wastes no grain. Cleans ready for market. Send for catalogues.

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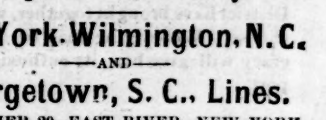

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New York-Wilmington, N. C.

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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
CROATAN..................Saturday, July 21
ONEIDA..................Saturday, July 28

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
ONEIDA..................Saturday, July 21
CROATAN..................Saturday, July 28

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
ONEIDA..................Tuesday July 17
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Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 19, 1894.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention of the Third Congressional District meets to-day at Dunn. The duties of such a convention are always important, but now especially so in view of the legislative difficulties which confront the party. Between now and 1896 it must reedeem its pledges made at Chicago in 1892. Pensions have been reduced. The Federal election laws—which the Democrats so righteously denounced, which the Republicans so vigorously upheld, and mention of which the Populists, for reasons best known to themselves, so carefully excluded from their platforms—have been repealed. But silver is still denied that restoration to equal privileges with gold which the Chicago platform insisted upon; State banks are not yet unshackled; and it is unlikely that this Congress will enact the Constitutional tariff called for. Apart, therefore, from the income tax, which is a detail of taxation to which the party has since committed itself, it is plain that the next Congress must deal with fiscal and monetary questions in a very concrete form. The monetary question seems the more obscure. But its general features are as plain as day if viewed in the light of the Constitution. The Populistic theory of the power of the government to make money out of paper, and which masks itself under the enticing proposition of fifty dollars per capita—forty acres and a mule—is not only rejected in the party law, but is abhorrent to a true Democrat. It is at war with the currency of the Constitution under which our people enjoyed such diffused prosperity before 1861. The relations of labor to capital, so sharply brought to our notice in the recent Pullman affair, is another subject requiring anxious attention. Why, for example, is it true that the strikers in this republic generally lose, whereas in the monarchy of England they win three times out of four? Students of such matters will trace the affinity that exists between this fact and that other contrast which the concentration of wealth under protection in the now plutocratic republic presents to the diffusion of wealth that has been going on under free trade in the democratic monarchy; and they will seek to hold fast to the republic and recover the democracy. In the process, the subject of immigration must be probed, and its share allotted—as well as that of the protective laws and that of the centralized currency laws—in the increasing acrimony of the disputes between employer and employed which characterizes the past thirty years in America.

But the personnel of the convention is a subject not less interesting, when we consider that a majority of those who composed its immediate predecessor have gone over to the Populists. Released from such an encumbrance, there can be no question of the action of the fire-tried Democrats who will assemble to-day at Dunn. To such a body, it will be pleasant to recall the names of the representative men—many of them illnstrious—who, in the piping period before the war, went to the lower House of Congress from the counties that now compose the Third District. Craven fairly bristles with shining names: William Blount, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1782–3, and was a signer of the Federal Constitution; Abner Nash, a member of the Continental Congress, 1782–6; John Sitgreaves, a member of the Continental Congress, 1784; Richard Dobbs Spaight, a member of the Continental Congress, 1782–3, 1784, and member of Congress, 1798; John Stanly, member of Congress, 1801–9; William Gaston, member of Congress, 1813, 1815; Richard Dobbs Spaight, the second, member of Congress, 1823; Richard S. Donnell, member of Congress, 1847; Charles B. Shepard, member of Congress, 1837–41; John H. Bryan, member of Congress, 1824, and through all of John Quincy Adams's administration; William H. Washington, member of Congress, 1841–3; James W. Bryan, member of Congress, 1854. Cumberland comes next with William Barry Grove, member of Congress, 1809; Lauchlin Bethune, 1831; James C. Dobbin, 1845, (Secretary of the Navy under Pierce); Warren Winslow, 1856. Then Duplin with Thomas Kenan, 1805–11; Charles Hooks, 1816–17, 1819–25; Owen R. Kenan, 1856. Bladen, with General James Owen, 1817–18; General James J. McKay, 1831–49 (chairman Ways and Means committee). Moore with Archibald McNiel, 1821–3, 1825; Archibald McBryde, 1809–11. Sampson, with Gabriel Holmes, 1825–9; William Rufus King, 1811–16 (acting vice-president under Fillmore.) And Jones, with Nathan Bryan, 1794–8.

What a brilliant array of names! Hardly a commonplace man among them, and many attaining further honors as Governors, Senators or Supreme Court Judges. Let not the high grade of our old-time Congressmen discourage the nominee of to-day, but rather stimulate him to deserve to be their successor. It will not be doubted that such a body of men as the unique circumstances of our District have brought together, will wisely choose. Whoever he may be, the Democracy will give him its enthusiastic support.

We have made arrangements to supply delegates with a copy of this paper, as it contains not only a correct list of the delegations from each county, bnt the full text of the Chicago platform, and a copy of the State Plan of Organization. A supply of voting cards for use in the convention will also be found in the packages of OBSERVERS.

The news from Washington up to our going to press last evening was not calculated to encourage those who have hoped that the conference committee on the tariff would report a bill more nearly in accord with the Wilson bill than with the Senate amendments. Mr. Gorman is reported as warning the committee against a material departure from the latter.

Primaries Recommending U. S. Senator.

MR. EDITOR:—At the Cumberland County Convention held on the 12th inst. the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the delegates from this Convention to the State Convention be instructed to cast their votes and use their influence for the adoption of a resolution favoring a primary election for U. S. Senator, said primary election to be held at the time of the general election in November.

This resolution was reported favorably by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Resolutions, of which I had the honor of being chairman. After discussion and a vote by townships, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 51½ to 41½. I am inclined to the belief that the tabling of the resolution was due 1st, to a disinclination on the part of some who favored its spirit to instruct our delegates; 2d, to a misconception on the part of others as to the scope, intent and effect of the resolution if adopted; and 3rd, to an honest disinclination on the part of others to depart from what they are pleased to term the "old method," to-wit: leaving the choice to the legislators without any *actual* expression of opinion by the *people;* on the idea that (in some inconceivable way) our Democratic Representatives will be able to ascertain and carry into effect the will of the people without the people ever having a *chance to be heard* as to their preferences.

There may have been and possibly were other reasons which influenced some delegates; but a discussion of the resolution may be properly made on broad general principles and without regard to individual preferences for Senator, so that this article is addressed to the positions of those coming under the three classes enumerated.

1st. Ordinarily I am opposed to instructing delegates, for the reason that (especially when nominations are to be made) injustice to some one may, and probably will be, done; and for the further reason that it is impossible to anticipate what contingencies may arise in a given convention, so that, by fettering delegates by resolutions of instruction, the purposes of those passing the resolution may be thwarted, instead of accomplished. But this reasoning cannot apply to the resolution quoted above.

The will of the individual voter is the only solid foundation for a democratic form of government. The individual voter has a right to, and should retain all of the power which it is not absolutely necessary that he should delegate. By our Federal and State Constitutions the powers to cast the vote for U. S. Senator have been delegated to our *representatives* in the Legislature; but nothing in either of these Constitutions precludes the idea of the people's instructing their legislators for whom to cast their votes, *i. e.* how truly to *represent them;* and the necessary deduction is that the voters have the right to demand that a *method* be provided by their political parties whereby the preference of a majority of the voters of a given party may certainly be made to appear. If then a majority of the individual voters favor primaries, as I believe is the case, it follows that they have a right to *instruct* their delegates to provide a method for holding primaries. So it seems that in this case at least instructions would have been proper.

2nd. As to the true scope, intent and effect of the resolution. (A) Negatively: It was not intended to interfere with the Constitutional method of electing Senators; not to destroy or interfere with the power of any county in its Legislative vote for Senators; and not to give any candidate any advantage over any other candidate. (B) Positively. It was intended to carry out the *spirit* of our constitutions; to leave the power of the counties as they now are; and to put all aspirants for Senatorial honors on an equal footing, leaving the voters (in contradistinction to their uninstructed representatives) the judges of the merits of all aspirants. Let the Democratic voters of *each county* instruct their Legislative representatives by primaries (recommendatory) and then let those representatives go into the Democratic caucus and strive to carry out those instructions. The effect of having these primaries will be: 1st, a strengthening of the Democracy; 2nd, the election of the candidates who are most favored by the people and who (it is presumed) will strive most to carry into effect the wishes of the people; 3rd, it will cause aspirants for Senatorial honors to go actively into the campaign and do all in their power to accomplish the triumph of Democracy, and thereby they will become acquainted with the wishes of the people while the people in turn will have better opportunities of ascertaining the comparative merits of these aspirants; and 4th, primaries will have the effect of removing from our Democratic nominees for the Legislature the burden, which under the present plan will rest upon them, of having to declare during the campaign their choice for Senators, thereby antagonizing such Democrats as may have a decided preference for some other Sentorial aspirant, to the great detriment if not *defeat* of our candidates. It is well known that there are Democrats who say that they will not vote for any Legislative candidate who will vote for this man or that man for U. S. Senators. Why antagonize these Democrats? Why not give them a chance to vote their sentiments in a way that will not injure the party? Have we such a superabundance of votes that we can throw them away without care or detriment to the Democracy and the interests of the State?

Let us rather strive to retain what we have, to regain what we have lost, and to perpetuate as far as possible the true principles of the Democratic party—the party of the Constitution and the safeguard of American liberties.

Let all differences be reconciled in the party. Except we abide in the ship we cannot be saved. Primaries voicing the sentiments of the people will make our Democratic ship more sea-worthy. Give us primaries. I favor primaries by which the representatives from each county shall be instructed by the Democratic voters of that county the sum total to be made up in the Democratic Legislative caucus, each representative voting according to the instructions of the people of his county, and in no way bound by what the voters of some other county may have instructed their representatives to do, except in so far as the aggregate Democratic vote may tend to enlighten *all* representatives as to the true preference of the people.

A discussion of the position of those who entertain such a love for, and show such an adherence to the "old method" of leaving our Legislators to *guess* at the wishes of *the people*, or to vote their *individual* sentiments seems unnecessary.

Generally speaking it is left entirely to the State convention to prescribe the machinery for the primaries and to fix their limitations. The resolution quoted does not enter into details. The principle of the resolution is right, and I believe the State Democratic convention will make some provision for primaries, so that within constitutional limits the behests of a majority of Democratic voters will be obeyed.

To do so will assure the election of a majority of Democrats to the next Legislature; and not to do so will result in the defeat of some Democratic Legislative nominees who would otherwise be elected.

At the Nov. election is the best time to hold these primaries for obvious reasons.

Let all obstructions be removed *before* the campaign is entered upon, and then let all Democrats work for the success of Democracy and the maintenance of its eternal principles.

Respectfully, H. McD. ROBINSON.

Instructions and Primaries.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 17, 1894.

MR. EDITOR:—As there seemed to be some misunderstanding at our recent Convention in regard to the resolutions that were proposed intending to instruct our State delegation to vote for Senatorial primaries, perhaps a word in explanation will be of interest to your readers. I do not think that the fact will be denied that the Convention was almost unanimously in favor of giving the people an opportunity to express their preferences on this question. But it was also opposed to "instructions" of any kind to any of its delegations. A good many delegates also thought that the resolutions called for a vote at our regular County primaries.

The writer especially favors having a vote of the people on this question, and would suggest that our State Convention order through the proper channel, that a Ballot Box be placed at every precinct in the State on our next election day, in which every Democratic voter may vote for his choice for Senators. Said box to be held by persons appointed by and under the auspices of the County and Township Executive Commitees, and only those being allowed to vote therein who have just voted for the Democratic nominees. My reasons for this seeming innovation on past methods are two-fold, viz:

1st. Because there is, unquestionably, a most serious division among our people as to *who* shall be sent to the next Senate.

2nd. Because, unless some such method is adopted, our Legislative candidates all over the State will be seriously handicapped, by being called upon to individually express their preferences. Should they do so, they will naturally weaken their strength, from those who think differently from them, and should they decline to answer, then all sides will lack confidence in them. Whereas, under this plan, they can truthfully pledge themselves to vote as their constituents say they shall vote, and thereby carry out one of the cardinal principles of Democracy.

This plan, or one practically similar, will certainly add much strength to our Legislative ticket this Fall among Democrats, and will futher, in my opinion, be an important factor in bringing back into the fold many good men, who have allowed themselves to stray off, by the assurance thus given—that Democracy means what it shall always mean—the rule of the people.

Yours truly,

J. D. McN.

Debs and Howard Committed to Jail.

In the United States Court at Chicago on Tuesday, the following proceedings resulting in the incarceration of Messrs. Debs and Howard took place:

Special Council Walker opened the proceedings proper with a brief statement. He said he was desirous of presenting to the court an information against certain people on behalf of the United State Government and to ask that a writ of attachment be issued for the persons named therein. In addition, another information was offered in behalf of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, this road being in the hands of United States receivers. The information in behalf of the Government, he said, set forth that on July 2nd, Judges Wood and Grosscup issued an injunction restraining Debs and his associates from interfering with inter-State commerce or with the transportation of United States mails, or from exercising terror or violence against railroad employes engaged in their work. Personal service of this injunction was made on the defendants, but in spite of it they continue to call out men and ordered strikes on lines within the city of Chicago and the district adjacent thereto and within the jurisdiction of the court. This violation has continued daily, and it might be said hourly, and the Government desired such action and such punishment as the court might see fit.

The lengthy information was then read by District Attorney Milchrist. It sets forth the facts already stated and quoted scores of telegrams sent by Debs after the injunction had been issued. These have never been published and had evidently come into the possession of the Government within a few hours, under circumstances that counsel would not explain. Some were addressed to Phelan, the Cincinnati organizer, just sentenced for contempt by Judge Taft; others to C. McAuliffe, at Milwaukee; others to Livingston, Mont., others to employes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Big Four and Santa Fe roads. All urged men to go out and stay out. One dispatch read: "It will take more than injunctions to move trains. Get the men out." This was addressed to W. F. Smith, Grand Junction, Col. Many other dispatches were of the same tenor. One said: "Do not be frightened by troops, injunctions or the subsidized press. Call your men out. This is a contest of plutocracy against the masses, and we will win and protect our supporters."

Mr. Peck counsel of the Santa Fe road, stepped to the bar and read another long information, charging the defendants with interfering with the operations of that road and likewise asking for a contempt attachment.

The court asked the defendants if they were represented by counsel.

Mr. Gregory responded. He said that Debs was in court voluntarily, although it was understood that this would be an *ex parte* application. The Government did not deem best to charge either of the four defendants with personally participating in violence, nor had a case been stated that was cognizable in a court of equity. With considerable heat he said that he did not understand that the Government's information was for the protection of the railroads or that the movement was to be used as an agency to vindicate the property rights of railroads. That seemed to be what Mr. Peck wanted, but it would be very unfortunate if any action of the court gave color to that claim. The entire country was concerned in this matter and it must be kept free of bias.

Mr. Walker responded that the Government did not propose to protect railroad property except so far as inter-State commerce and mails were concerned.

To this the judge added: "We are not here for any other purpose."

Continuing, Mr. Walker said that the Government represented all the people, the defendants included, and it would not lend its authority to the protection of railroad property, except within the lines indicated.

After the presence of the defendants was announced to the bench, Attorney Erwin exploded a bomb-shell by stating that if the defendants were compelled to give bail on the charge of contempt they would go to jail, for the bail already demanded on the indictments found in the District court had exhausted their own ability in that direction. Unless the court accepted their own recognizances then it was a matter of jail and nothing else. Mr. Erwin made an impassioned speech, saying that at the proper time the indictment would be demurred to and the issue would be raised whether the unchecked operations of capitalistic tyranny could introduce the methods of a British monarchy. These men had never committed any act of violence. The conscience of the court was being whipped to resort to extreme and unjustifiable methods.

Judge Seamans set the trial of the contempt cases for next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He fixed the additional bail at $2,000 each and ordered the four men to be held in custody of the United States marshal until the carities had been approved.

At 3:15 o'clock p. m., after a conference with their attorneys, Debs announced for himself and the three other defendants that they would go to jail and refuse to give additional bail, on the ground that banckmen in the other cases had been so bitterly attacked by the press that they felt a great deal of hesitancy in asking any more citizens to go additional bail for them.

A score or more of friends clustered around them and urged them to reconsider their determination. One of the number said that he was worth $500,000 and would go bail for the entire quartette. Others offered to become individual sureties for the several defendants. Debs, however, was obdurate, and in his determination he was supported by his associates. In the meantime the orders of commitment were made out by the clerk of the court. Marshal Arnold had been summoned, and with him he brought Deputies J. W. Forsythe and G. H. Jones. A final effort was made to induce the defendants to accept the proffers of their friends, but without result.

About 4:30 o'clock Marshal Arnold escorted them to an open carriage in which they were driven to the county jail on the North Side. On their arrival at the jail the prisoners were courteously received by Jailor Moriss and Jail Clerk Whitman. The marshal did the introductory honors and the prisoners shook hands cordially with their new custodian. No feature of jail methods was, however, relaxed in their behalf. At the demand of the turnkeys they held up their hands and submitted to a search. They were deprived of all valuables and then led to spacious and roomy cells in the debtors' department. President Debs and Vice President Howard were assigned to No. 5, and Rogers and Keliher to No. 6. It was arranged with the jail officials that meals should be served from a neighboring restaurant, and the prisoners were then left alone for the night.

House Conferees Backed by President.

Baltimore Sun.

The fact that members in both Houses are more anxious to adjourn for the summer than they are to fulfill the pledges of the party is a serious obstacle in the way of tariff reform. So far as can be learned, however, the House conferees are standing out boldly for all the principles which formed a basis for the Wilson bill. They have not receded a step from the position first occupied. Free raw materials, they urge, are necessary to any comprehensive and just scheme of tariff reform. An honest sugar schedule is also, they declare, essential if the party is going to place itself in a proper attitude before the country. Because the House conferees make this contention the members of the Senate are angry. The "conservatives" make no attempt to conceal their displeasure, and they openly predict the rejection of the conference report. Such predictions, however, do not frighten the House members of the committee. They are making their fight upon the lines laid down by the Democratic majority of the House, and it is understood that in this they are supported by the influences of the administration.

The President is said to have declared in favor of the Wilson bill as opposed to the Senate bill, and to have intimated to the members of the conference committee that he would rather Congress should remain in session during the entire summer than pass such a cowardly makeshift as the Gorman Brice compromise measure. It is now believed that, failing to agree upon the questions of most importance, the conference committee will submit a report to test the sentiment of the two houses. The report is likely to be rejected. It will be, it is understood, too radical to suit the Senate protectionists and too conservative to suit the House. Having done this it is believed the committee will then prepare a report based upon the principles of the Wilson bill, which will be final. If it is rejected by the Senate it is probable the whole matter may be referred to the people and the fight for tariff reform made over again throughout the country.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

The whiskey schedule has been a source of determined contest, the main effort being to secure a compromise on the basis of $1 per gallon and an extention of the bonding period to five years. This is resisted on the ground that while it is an apparent increase of 10 cents in the tax, it will in fact yield the government no additional revenue.

The House conferees are willing to grant an extension of two years over the time fixed by the House bill for the bonded period on whiskey, but the Senators are holding out for the entire period of eight years and for the full 20 cents a gallon increase of the tax.

CHANGES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE.

The chief features on which the conferees have, it is reported, come together are as follows: Pottery rates increased 5 per cent., making the rates those of the House instead of Senate amendments, the Senate having reduced them. Glassware comes down to the House rates, the action in this case being the reverse of that on pottery for reasons hereafter stated. The cotton schedule has been scaled down about 5 per cent. from the Senate rates. The woolen schedule also has been brought down a considerable per cent., making it more in accordance with the House rates. The tobacco schedule has been brought back to the House rate on the important item of wrappers, the rate being $1 instead of the Senate rates of $1.50 and $2.25.

The income tax has not yet been passed, but there is little or no disagreement except on the one item of limiting the tax to five years, and on this the conferees have not yet come together.

A Letter from Goldston.

Special Correspondence.]

GOLDSTON, N. C.

Editor Observer:

DEAR SIR:—Goldston is on a boom. Additional room to school building and a dwelling are now under erection. Other improvements will soon follow. Good rains are cheering the farmers of this community and making corn and cotton grow finely. The prospect for corn and cotton is quite favorable. People have about hushed talking hard times and gone to work, believing that to be the surest road to relief, and it proves truthful, from the way the crops look.

Fall term of Goldston school and business college is quite flattering. Prof. Kives tells us he expects a much larger school next session than last, having enlarged school building and increased faculty to five members. This school had enrolled 145 students last session.

The political pot is beginning to boil. We have plenty of candidates from all parties and colors. Goldston vicinity can supply the county. C. W. Cook is our choice for Congress.

Two white tramps broke into the store of Bynum & Paschal a few nights ago. They have been captured, and are now in jail.

Miss Mattie Moffitt, of Goldston, was joined in holy wedlock to Mr. Noah Cheek, of Richmond, on last Sunday, the 1st inst. We extend congratulations to the happy couple.

Messrs. Moffitt Bros., of Sanford, N. C., were in town a few days ago to witness the marriage of their sister.

Goldston can boast of having a man who is now master of seven different professions, and besides this he finds time to chew tobacco and kill seed-ticks. She has also a mail carrier without arms, but has four legs. Our village has also the largest number of pretty ladies and ugly men than any other town of equal size in middle North Carolina. She can also boast of having in her vicinity a giant and dwarf, one a female 11 years old weighing 230 lbs., the other a male 20 years old weighing 50 lbs. Can you beat this?

Before I close I must say your paper is a welcome visitor to our town.

In conclusion will say town and community extends a hearty welcome to all those from a distance who expect to come to Goldston academy and business college. Come along, we gladly welcome you among us. Fall term opens Wednesday August 1st, 1894.

DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HELD THIS DAY AT DUNN.

BLADEN—ENTITLED TO 26 VOTES.

Guss Bullard, G. W. Smith, Brate Singletary, A. M. Kelly, C. W. Lyon, F. Wilis, J. C. Martin, R. P. Melvin, Jr., O. L. Clark, S. G. Wooten, J. C. Stemley, K. J. Braddy, R. P. Melvin, Sr., D. W. Thomas, A. A. Cromartie, W. J. McDonald, N. Robinson, J. W. Hall, E. H. Anders, Frank Sessoms, James Robeson, F. Davis, W. R. McBride, J. W. Downing, Geo. A. Graham, C. K. Council, Theo. Sessoms and E. S. Bannerman.

CRAVEN—ENTITLED TO 30 VOTES.

J. A. Bryan, C. R. Thomas, E. H. Meadows, Walter P. Burrus, Ralph Gray, Matt. Manly, J. H. Hunter, C. A. Battle, O. H. Perry, J. W. Biddle, Dr. Chas. Duffy, Dr. N. H. Street, Freeman Ernul, Edward Wadsworth, J. J. Baxter, Graham Richardson, W. P. Metts, Jonathan Havens, Isaac Taylor, J. S. Morton, Dr. Geo. Slover, M. W. Carman, S. W. Latham, E. Z. R. Davis, Geo. J. Dudley, David Rowe, W. H. Bray, J. S. Fisher, M. N. Porter, W. M. Watson, O. H. Wetherington, Wm. Ellis, W. W. Clark, K. R. Jones, J. J. Wolfenden.

CUMBERLAND—ENTITLED TO 48 VOTES.

Cross Creek—A. A. McKethan, W. F. Campbell, G. A. Burns, Geo. H. Hall, J. D. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, S. H. MacRae, J. B. Underwood, J. B. Smith, D. A. McMillan, H. R. Novitsky, H. I. McDuffie, J. G. Hollingsworth, S. W. Tillinghast, W. H. Flowers, W. J. McDonald, C. B. McMillan, I. W. Clark, E. E. Gorham, H. McD. Robinson, W. D. Gaster, Geo. M. Rose, D. McD. Grady, Chas. M. Watson, W. S. Cook, A. B. Williams, N. A. Sinclair.

Alternates—J. N. Emmitt, J. E. Garrett, F. S. Maultsby, J. M. Lamb, J. H. Monaghan, C. L. Taylor, H. E. Sheetz, W. V. Harden, E. L. Clark, J. M. Martin, Chas. Glover, J. W. Maultsby, W. N. Williams, W. W. Huske, R. H. Buckingham, J. M. Wright, John Underwood, W. E. Williams, W. C. Holland, R. F. Amos, D. S. MacRae, J. A. Burns, I. P. Overbaugh, W. H. Powell, Chas. G. Cain, J. W. Ingold.

Cedar Creek.—W. B. Draughon, David Sessoms.

Flea Hill.—W. G. Holmes, D. J. Breece. Alternates.—W. J. McPhail, G. A. McDonald.

Beaver Dam.—Chas. E. Bullard, J. H. Hall. Alternates—Sherman Rowland, Alex. Hales.

Black River.—J. H. Ballance, W. J. Smith, Wm. Culbreth. Alternates.—J. Strickland, D. J. McPhail, W. B. Warren.

Quewhiffle—J. T. Sinclair, John A. Cameron, James A. McRae. Alternates—Daniel Blue, R. A. Gillis, D. J. Ray.

Seventy-First—A. D. McGill, N. D. M. Clark, J. A. McPherson, D. G. Blue, J. W. Scull. Alternates—D. Shaw, Jr., J. W. McLauchlin, J. A. McArthur, Jr., J. E. Elliott, Hugh McCall.

Rockfish—T. J. Gardner, Z. B. Newton, John Smith, Lauchlin McDonald, John A. McGuire, John S. Biggs. Alternates—J. T. Bynum, A. W. Emerson, J. C. Culbreth, J. A. McFadyen, W. Frank Blount, N. F. Holmes.

Carver's Creek—John B. McCormick, John C. Adams, A. McBuie, W. B. Ray, S. J. A. Darden, B. McBryde, Theo. Byrd, W. L. Williams, R. B. Parker, Jr.

Gray's Creek—W. H. Marsh, J. B. Thames. Alternates—Dr. John Thames, F. A. Marsh.

Little River—not represented.

DUPLIN—ENTITLED TO 30 VOTES.

Warsaw—W. L. Hill, James D. Swinson, H. G. Owen.

Faison—A. D. Hicks, J. M. Faison.

Wolfscrape—G. W. Williams, David A. Thompson.

Glissons—P. H. Kornegay.

Albertsons—Marion Summers.

Smiths—S. M. Grady, W. J. Kennedy.

Limestone—Jas. W. Judge, O. W. Scott, A. J. Smith, D. D. Brown.

Island Creek—W. N. Ellsworth, H. B. Boney, S. H. Cavenaugh, E. Boney.

Cypress—B. S. Betts, J. W. Lanier, Robt. James.

Rockfish—M. N. Johnson, Julius L. Johnson.

Magnolia—Stephen Farrior, W. R. Newberry.

Kenansville—Ed. Farrior, W. R. Bryan, Jacob Spell, A. J. Pickett.

At Large—I. F. Hill.

HARNETT—ENTITLED TO 25 VOTES.

Anderson's Creek—H. D. McCormick, Novin Ray, W. Kivght, D. C. McRae Jno. McRae.

Averasboro—Jas. Pearsall, J. D. Barnes, J. W. Lucus, J. R. Godwin, L. J. Best.

Barbecue—A. D. Waddell, John Darrock, Dr. J. McCormick, W. A. Buie, D. C. Cameron.

Black River—J. C. Williams, A. W. Gregory, S. G. Collins, J. L. Johnson, N. A. Stewart.

Grove—W. B. McKay, J. M. Stewart, W. T. Dupree, T. D. Stewart, J. A. Stewart.

Hector's Creek—A. L. Brougbon, N. A. Smith, McMcN. McKay, D. K. Green, S. S. Bradley.

Johnsonville—D. P. McDonald, A. C. Buie, H. Morrison, W. J. Smith, W. J. Cameron.

Lillington—J. R. Graddy, Elias Stephenson, M. R. Morgan, J. A. Green, J. A. Spears.

Neill's Creek—Wm. McNeil, W. P. Byrd, W. J. Long, A. L. Johnson, R. Johnson.

Stewart's Creek—Ed. Sanders, N. McK. Murchison, J. P. Hodges, J. A. Colvin, B. A. Dollar.

Upper Little River—Dr. J. H. Withers, J. M. Page, S. W. Withers, J. A. Salmon, J. B. Collins.

MOORE—ENTITLED TO 34 VOTES.

W. J. Adams, K. M. McDonald, R. L. Burns, G. L. Finisen, J. H. Jones, E. J. Harrington, T. L. Bass, Dr. J. L. Sheppard, A. A. F. Seawell, Jr., K. M. Ferguson, W. C. Petty, J. W. Fagan, W. B. Hicks. Alternates—Neil McKay, E. Matheson, W. G. Carter, W. B. Nall, J. H. Womble, W. R. Campbell, Maj. J. W. Scott, G. W. Luther, J. A. McIver, D. Morrison, S. N. Rockwell, W. W. Gillis, J. M. Graham.

ONSLOW—ENTITLED TO 24 VOTES.

S B Taylor, G H Simmons, R Duffy, A N Sandlein, M V D Everett, G W Humphry, R N Summerill, D S Aman, D T Costen, F Thompson, F W Hargett, B L Kellum, John H Marshborn, A A Marshborn, S Sterling, L O Fonville, Sr, J T Bartly, Uzza W Mills. Alternates—John W Mills, N Sylvester, O B Cox, E W Dixon, R E L Sandlein, W P Walton, C D Russell, W H Hawkins, D G Ward S L Gisock, R H Mills, A A Enbanks, Simon Sehurt, H C Canady, A Goldbug, L F Murrill, B M Henderson, E D Herrell.

SAMPSON—ENTITLED TO 27 VOTES.

S. S. Armstrong, J. S. Johnson, C. C. Corbett, D. F. Colwell, A. J. Smith, M. C. Blount, C. A. Oates, M. C. Giddens, Samson Warren, Allan Daughtry, Jesse Wilson, N. B. Barefoot, Josiah Baggett, J. Q. Jones, A. F. Haward, A. H. Herring, T. A. Hobbs, G. W. Jones, J. W. White, Isham Royal, Judson Hobbs, J. H. Royal, W. E. Stevens, Theo. Clute, H. E. Faison, R. C. Holmes, J. A. Ferrell.

[We regret that up to going to press, we have failed to hear from Jones, though a letter of request was sent to Trenton.]

RECAPITULATION.

Bladen,	26
Craven,	30
Cumberland,	48
Duplin,	30
Harnett,	25
Jones,	13
Moore,	34
Onslow,	24
Sampson,	27
Total,	257

Necessary to a choice 129.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Sent sealed in plain envelope. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 lbs. in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunates like

Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS.

OFFICE OF J. N. MCELROY, Druggist, ORLANDO, FLA., April 26, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully, J. N. MCELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES, 16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

☞ For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Fries, Greensboro N. C.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

President Cleveland's Cancer.

It has been rumored that he has it. If he would take a course of Botanic Blood Balm, the best blood purifier and building-up remedy in the world, he would soon be well. It will not disappoint. Price $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Use it for all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. —*Adv.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, &c.—Fresh arrival every Tuesday at 4:30 P. M. C. M. WATSON & CO.

TALK ABOUT BIG ICE!—Come to the Jamb and look at the remarkable display of WATER MELLONS. A car load of those luscious Georgia Melons received and they are selling out, so come quick to get any. C. M. WATSON & CO.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Terms $15.00 per month. Apply at residence on Maiden Lane or Book Store. THOS. F. MOORE.

A FULL LINE OF TOILET SOAPS, embracing new and popular as well as the old, reputable styles. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES; Dressing Combs; Fine Combs. A full assortment. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

EXCELLENT TEAS—fresh. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

Scrofula on His Head

Which became a mass of corruption; spread so that it got into our little boy's eyes. The sores

Clarence D. Crockett

spread over his neck and we thought he would be blind. The doctors failed; we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Several bottles cured him after we had despaired of his ever getting well. He is now a bright and healthy child. D. M. CROCKETT, JR., Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Even when all other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. R. S. McGEACHY,

Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE IN SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

C. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE of every kind.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan 7, 1894.

New Mackerel and Herring.

Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee,

SUCH ALL MUST HAVE.

MAPLE SUGAR, down.

BUCKWHEAT, down.

PICKLES, down.

The three last mentioned we offer low down in price.

Candies from 10c.

—UP TO 80 CENTS PER POUND—

Choice Cakes and Crackers,

We carry the very best.

MOLASSES, SYRUP AND VINEGAR.

MARTIN'S GILT EDGE BUTTER AND CHEESE.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE BERLINERS AND LONDONERS DRINK;

Cocoa and Chocolate,

THE AMERICAN DRINK;

PREPARED BY

VAN HOUTEN

—AND—

WALTER BAKER.

Our Green, Black

—AND—

English Breakfast Teas

ARE APPRECIATED BY THE BEST TRADE.

SARATOGA CHIPS,

FRESH ARRIVAL.

R. M. PRIOR.

3—8—94

REMOVAL.

**W. J. McD

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 19, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; and the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. J. COOK & Co.—For 30 Days.
RAYNOR & SHAW—To the Public.
FRANK THORNTON—Bargain Week.
WIL. & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES—See Schedule—4th page.
TO GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES, &c.
A. B. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS—Confederate Veterans Reunion and Excursion.

The annual meeting of the "Woman's Missionary Union" of Fayetteville Presbytery will be held at Red Springs, August 8th, 1894.

And Still it Comes.

The last contribution received to the F. I. L. I. Gun Fund is from Mr. N. E. Bunting, of Wilmington, N. C.

Three colored excursions, one from Wilmington, one from Bennettsville and one from Greensboro invaded our city yesterday. Altogether they brought between seven and eight hundred persons.

Rev. Mr. Edwards, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, has been granted a vacation during August. There will be no services in that church during his absence.

The fast North bound mail train on the A. C. L. which passes here at 9:30, stopped at Dunn last night. The South bound train which arrives here at 12:55, will stop at Dunn to-night to bring delegates and others home.

A number of delegates were in the city yesterday on their way to the Dunn convention. We were glad to greet old friends in Messrs. McIver and McNeill, and new ones in Messrs. Fagan and Stanbeck, of Moore county.

The rains of Tuesday and Wednesday were very opportune. It looked as if everything would parch up, and the farmers were very uneasy. But now all is changed, and their prospects for unusually fine crops are better than ever.

See advertisement of University in our columns and write to President Winston at Chapel Hill for catalogue with pictures of buildings, also for little hand-book entitled "University Education, what it means and how to get it."

At Eureka.

Capt. B. R. Huske and family, Mrs. J. J. Crosswell and family, Capt. E. L. Pemberton and family and Misses Lizzie Underwood and Lizzie Brady are recent additions to the pleasant little colony at Eureka.

Our Boys will be There.

The Annual tournament of the firemen of the State will take place at Winston on the 29th, 30th and 31st. The Chicora Fire Company of this city will be represented there by Messrs. John Roddick, C. B. Ledbetter, I. B. Rosenthal and H. A. Rankin.

Messrs. A. E. Rankin & Co.'s New Department.

The business of A. E. Rankin & Co., wholesale grocers, is now to be still further enlarged. The firm are preparing to conduct a Hardware Department in their present store, on Person Street. Mr. R. G. Haigh, who is in charge of this part of the business, is now in the Northern markets purchasing stock.

Cumberland County Superior Court convenes in the new Court House next Monday. Judge Geo. H. Brown will preside. It is a one week term for the trial of Criminal cases only. The docket is a light one, no very important cases except the Fuller case. Judge Brown has not presided here for many years, but from what we know of him he is one of the ablest Judges on the bench and a very courteous gentleman.

Sale of the News and Observer.

The News and Observer, says that paper of Tuesday, yesterday was sold to Mr. J. L. Holding for sixty-eight hundred and ten dollars. There is no doubt about the fact that the paper will be continued as a Democratic paper. The sale will have to be reported to the court for confirmation and until confirmed the Receiver will continue the publication as during the past fortnight.

Man Shot in Quewhiffle.

Mr. McBethea, acting deputy for J. B. Smith, sheriff, with a posse on the morning of the 10th, attempted to arrest a desperate negro by the name of McGill, charged with shooting different parties. When he resisted arrest and made an advance on the officer as if he would not be arrested, and having shot at several different persons recently, the officer acted promptly and got the drop on him and shot first and fatally wounded him, sixteen buck shot entering his body. He has since died.

I. O. O. F.

At a meeting of Clarendon Lodge No. 143 on Monday the 9th inst., the following officers were installed by W. McD. Buie, D. D. G. M.:

C. H. McLauchlin, S. P. G.
J. A. Moore, N. G.
W. H. Russell, V. G.
W. B. LaFar, R. S.
E. H. Jackson, F. S.
J. N. Emmett, Treasurer.
W. S. Cook, R. S. N. G.
J. C. Vann, L. N. S.G.
W. B. Ledbetter, R. S. V. G.
W. C. Dodson, L. S. V. G.
J. G. Hollingsworth, R. S. S.
C. J. Ahearn, L. S. S.
C. S. Russell, Warden.
John Underwood, Conductor.
E. L. Remsburg, J. G.

Cross Creek Lodge No. 4 on the same date, Monday the 9th, installed the following officers:

H. E. Sheetz, S. P. G.
D. A. McMillan, N. G.
W. J. Brown, V. G.
J. A. Nicholson, R. S.
W. D. Gaster, F. S.
H. R. Horne, Treasurer,
H. L. Cook, R. S. N. G.
R. F. Jackson, L. S. V. G.
R. H. Buckingham, R. S. V. G.
W. M. Marsh, L. S. V. G.
C. S. Nunalee, R. S. S.
Jeff. Carver, L. S. S.
W. V. Harden, T. G.
Jno. Hollingsworth, O. G.

Also, the following officers were installed by acting D. D. G. C., W. S. Cook, at a meeting of Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, K. of P. on July 3rd:

J. R. Williams, C. C.
N. B. Alexander, V. C.
T. J. Whitted, P.
R. O. Whittaker, M. of W.
R. E. Barnes, M. at A.
J. H. Monaghan, I. G.
R. F. Amos, O. G.

Reduced Fare.

On account of the annual meeting at the Orphanage, Thomasville, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets to Greensboro at low rates. Tickets for sale on the 17th to 19th inclusive, final limit July 21st.

Also, on the occasion of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of N. C. at Fayetteville August 1st and 2nd. Fare from Greensboro, $4.64; Maxton, 2.00; Rural Hall, 6.20; Sanford, 2.00; Wilmington, 4.05.

Also, on the occasion of the Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church Red Springs July 28th-30. Tickets to be sold July 25th to 29th inclusive, final limit August 4th, continuous passage in each direction.

To Mt. Vernon Springs, August 26th to 29th, final limit Sept. 4th. From Fayetteville $3.00; Greensboro $2.00; Maxton $4.45; Rural Hall $3.85; Sanford $1.05; Wilmington $6.20.

To Greensboro August 11th to 14th, final limit August 22d,, from Fayetteville $4.65; Maxton $6.05; Sanford $3.25; Rural Hall $2.25; Wilmington $7.45.

Assault upon a Policeman.

On Friday night Policeman James W. Atkinson, who was on duty in the portion of the city adjacent to the Short Cut depot, attempted to disperse several noisy negroes who were gathered near disorderly colored houses on upper Mumford street and against whom complaint had been made to him by the respectable neighbors. He was, however, set upon by a negro named Bennett, who suddenly grasped him around the arms and was quickly reinforced by another negro. The latter seized the policeman's billy, and inflicted two severe wounds upon his head before he could extricate himself. Both negroes then fled Bennett is in hiding. The other's identity is pretty well known. It is likely that both will soon be apprehended. They should be dealt with with the utmost severity, for nothing can be more serious than to attack the very guardian of law and order while in the performance of his duty. Mr. Atkinson was unarmed. Having been a good soldier, he is naturally of a peaceable disposition and has heretofore avoided the use of arms.

Depredating Watermelon Patches.

Some miserable scoundrel invaded the watermelon fields of Mr. J. M. Lamb, Mrs. Davis and Fitzell Bros. on the night of the 10th and cut and destroyed a great many melons. Wednesday night they invaded the watermelon patch of Mrs. W. C. Troy. Young Mr. Troy who had been visiting at Mr. W. D. Smith's returned home about eleven o'clock and heard some one cutting and slashing in the garden. He caught up his double-barrel shot gun, ran out, saw a man among the melons and fired on him. The manner in which he hollowed "oh Lord! oh Lord!! don't shoot," signified that he must have been very badly wounded. He scrambled over the division fence, ran through Mrs. Murchison's corn (leaving traces of blood on the fence) and out through the field. Unfortunately the second barrel snapped or Mr. Troy thinks he would have got him in the field.

People and their Movements.

Hon. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, was in the city Tuesday.

Col. Gardner, chief engineer of the A C. L., is in the city.

Miss Jennie Pope, of Eno Island, S. C., is visiting Miss Jean Evans.

General Manager J. W. Fry of the C. F. & Y. V. was in the city last week.

Mr. Paul Smith left yesterday to visit his brother, Mr. Warren Smith in Georgia.

Mr. R. F. Peterson, formerly of Fayetteville, now of Spartanburg, S. C., is in the city.

Miss Douglas Smith, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister Mrs. Alex. Campbell, on Rowan street.

Mrs. Carr and children, of Burlington, are visiting Mrs. Carr's father, Capt. Albert Worth, on Ramsey street.

Mrs. Avon Hall, of Asheville, who has been visiting Mrs. Adison Worth and Mrs. Jno. E. Elliott left the city last week.

Miss Sophie Campbell, of Wilmington, who has been visiting the Misses Mallett on Rowan street returned home Tuesday.

Mr. Archie Wightman is at home for a few days. He has been travelling for the past few months for the great cigar house of Veteline Bros. He is doing exceedingly well and says he likes travelling very much.

Mrs. H. D. Thompson and children are visiting Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Hunter on Dick street. Mrs. Thompson, better known to most of us as Miss Julia Covington, has hosts of friends in this city and section who greatly welcome her visit.

All persons holding OBSERVER prize coupons will please send them in so we can assort them as we go along.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 12, 1894.

Pursuant to a call from Mr. J. D. McNeill, Chairman of the Executive Committee, a convention of the delegates from the various townships of the county was held here to-day to elect delegates to the Congressional convention of the Third District to be held at Dunn, N. C., on the 19th instant, to the Judicial Convention of the seventh District to be held on August 1st at Fayetteville, N. C., and to the State Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 8th of August.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. D. McNeill, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Various Committees were appointed by the temporary organization, and a recess was taken to give the committees the necessary time to make up their reports. During the *interim* the convention was addressed by the Hon. Geo. M. Rose, in a neat speech replete with sound doctrine and expressive of an abiding confidence in the success of the Democratic party in the approaching campaign. His remarks were interrupted by repeated applause. The committee on Credentials reported the presence of delegates from every Township in the county, except Little River, the committee on Permanent Organization made their report nominating Mr. B. T. McBryde from Carver's Creek Township for permanent chairman, and Mr. H. I. McDuffie, of Cross Creek Township, for permanent secretary. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The committee on Rules made their report, recommending that the Convention be governed by the rules laid down by the State Executive Committee; and further recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from this Convention to the State Convention be instructed to cast their votes and use their influence for the adoption of a resolution favoring a primary election for U. S. Senators, said primary election to be held at the time of the general election in November.

On motion the report of the Committee, excepting the resolution was adopted; and on motion the resolution was deferred for discussion. Mr. H. McD. Robinson, in a very able speech, advocated the adoption of the resolution. Several speeches in opposition were made, among them speeches by Maj. A. A. McKethan, Maj. W. F. Campbell and Mr. J. D. McNeill. Pending the discussion, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was made, whereupon Mr. Z. B. Newton, of Rockfish township, called for a vote by townships, and his call was agreed to. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 51½ to 40½.

On a motion, the various townships were called on to submit their list of delegates to the several conventions—and on motion the delegations recommended were duly appointed by the Convention—as follows:

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

[See list of delegates to Convention held this day at Dunn.]

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Cross Creek—J. D. McNeill, E. L. Pemberton, Q. K. Nimocks, A. B. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. A. Burns, H. R. Novitzky, W. F. Campbell, Geo. M. Rose, D., McD. Grady, J. B. Underwood, Jr., W. H. Flowers, H. I. McDuffie, Chas. Glover. W. S. Cook, C. M. Watson, W. D. Gaster, S. W. Tillinghast, H. McD. Robinson, C. B. McMillan, T. H. Sutton, F. S. Maultsby, D. P. Williams, N. A. Sinclair, J. W. Atkinson, John Roddick, S. C. Rankin, W. H. Powell, J. C. Vann, S. H. MacRae, John Underwood, Walter Watson, C. L. Taylor, E. J. Hale, George H. Hall.

Alternates—Col. J. B. Starr, G. A. Burns, H. E. Horne, W. G. Hall, G. A. Overbaugh, J. H. Monaghan, J. W. Maultsby, A. Garrason, G. G. Myrover, J. E. Garrett, J. B. Smith, W. J. McDonald, J. N. Emmitt, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, J. A. Pemberton, E. L. Clark, J. G. Hollingsworth, D. H. Ray, A. S. Huske, C. P. Overby, J. M. Lamb, W. W. Cole, J. L. Andrews, Sr., S. H. Strange, C. D. Sedberry, M. McI. Matthews, M. Folb, R. M. Prior, R. F. Amos. J. A. Nicholson, T. J. Whitted.

Rockfish—J. C. Culbreth, A. Deavers, J. R. Vann, Ed. Wishart, John Smith, W. K. Parker. Alternates—T. John Smith, Z. B. Newton, J. W. Carroll, James H. Johnson, T. H. Holmes, A. W. Faulkner.

Seventy-First—D. D. Gillis, Thos. Monroe, J. M. Owen, G. L. Breece, W. J. McCraney, A. D. McGill. Alternates—N. D. McLauchlin, Neill Black, A. R. Bunnie, J. F. McFadyen, N. R. McNeill.

Gray's Creek—John Smith, L. W. Marsh, N. C. Marsh, W. B. Coats, E. H. Evans, John Kirkpatrick, W. L. Nunalee.

Carver's Creek—G. F. Byrd, G. A. McKay, B. T. McBryde, Jno. C. Adams, W. L. Williams, A. McBuie, Jno. B. McCormick, Theo. Byrd.

Quewhiffle—D. J. Gillis, J. T. Sinclair, Geo. W. Graham. Alternates—D. K. McDuffie, D. J. Patterson, Jno. A. Campbell.

Flea Hill—J. D. Autry, P. N. Talbott. Alternates—Fred Breece, H. H. Bolton.

Beaver Dam—P. P. Hall, A. S. Hall. Alternates—D. J. Horne, T. J. Bullard.

Black River—T. R. Hall, D. J. McPhail. Alternates—W. J. Smith, H. L. Hall.

Cedar Creek—W. C. Fields, H. B. Everett.

STATE CONVENTION.

Cross Creek—Geo. M. Rose, J. B. Smith, A. B. Williams, N. W. Ray, Jno. G. Shaw, Jno. A. Pemberton, W. S. Cook, E. J. Hale, W. D. Gaster, J. D. Neill, H. L. Cook, W. F. Campbell, N. A. Sinclair, J. A. Burns, W. H. Flowers, T. H. Sutton.

Alternates—J. M. Lamb, J. W. Atkinson, J. C. Vann, I. W. Clark, H. R. Novitzky, A. A. McKethan, J. F. Johnson, C. B. McMillan, R. O. Whitaker, G. A. Burns, H. I. McDuffie, R. McMillan, H. R. Horne, J. R. Vann, J. B. Underwood, Jr., E. L. Clark.

Seventy-First—Jno. H. Currie, J. A. McArthur. Alternates—I. D. Black, J. D. Worrell, Jr.

Beaver Dam—Emmit Jessup, C. H. Cogdell, Jr. Alternates—Delphus Beard, J. J. Bullard.

Black River—J. H. Ballance, W. D. Smith. Alternates—H. L. Hall, W. J. Smith.

Carver's Creek—W. L. Williams, W. J. Green, Jno. C. Adams, R. B. Parker.

Gray's Creek—Henry Marsh. Alternate—E. H. Evans.

Flea Hill—W. H. H. Wade. Alternate—W. J. Sessoms.

Rockfish—W. F. Blount, Jas. H. Johnson. Alternates—L. McDonald, A. A. Harrington.

Cedar Creek—W. B. Draughon. Alternate—H. E. Smith.

Quewhiffle—J. A. Duke, S. J. Cameron. Alternates—Jas. Blue, N. S. Blue.

No further business being introduced the Convention adjourned.

B. T. McBRYDE, Chm'n.
H. I. McDUFFIE, Sec'y.

The Missing Word Contest.

Those of our readers who are keeping up with the prizes of the Atlanta Constitution are reminded that a new sentence opens for each month. The following is the sentence for the contest for the month of July:

He crept to this place and waited a favorable opportunity. It came at once, for the keen ears of the guard heard some unusual sound as Thurabi crouched behind the .....

One-fourth of the net subscription receipts of those entering this contest will be divided among those who supply the correct word in the blank in the above sentence. Thus, if there are $5,000, one-fourth would be $1,200. If ten supply the correct word each would receive $125, if 100, each $12.50, &c.

All subscribers to the Constitution are allowed to guess the missing word, besides a guess at the cotton crop.

For full particulars of this contest see advertisement on our fourth page.

The OBSERVER and Constitution one year only two dollars.

The Observer Prize.

To the Teacher (Sunday school as well as other) in Cumberland, Sampson, Robeson, Moore, Harnett, Duplin and Bladen receiving the greatest number of votes by August 1st, we will give a $65.00 New Home Sewing Machine.

Each person can vote as often as he pleases provided he uses the coupon below:

I vote for .....

as the most popular teacher.

Sig.....

Date.....

This machine is on exhibition at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s Book and Music House

Every new subscriber to the Fayetteville Observer, and every paid up subscriber on the books April 1st, is entitled to 5 votes independently of the coupons.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the hands of the Democratic nominating convention for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county. *Provided*, however, that the result of a primary election to be held in Cross Creek Township does not indicate that some one else is preferred by the majority of voters in said township. In such case I will most cheerfully withdraw my petition and support my successful competitor in said primary contest.

Respectfully yours,
H. I. McDUFFIE.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Shall Rockfish be Recognized?

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next General Assembly. This is subject to the approval of the Democrats of Cumberland, fairly expressed in a primary or other proper means of ascertaining their will. While I pledge my hearty support, of course, to the nominee of the party if thus fairly selected, I deny the right of cliques or rings to deprive the great Democratic people of THEIR rights.

I would respectfully add that my candidacy is inspired largely by the feeling prevalent in the important township of Rockfish that it should at last receive such recognition at the hands of the County.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. JOHNSON.

1t

From Over Deep River.

For the Fayetteville Observer.

July 12th, 1894.

A most gay crowd boarded yesterday at 9:30 a. m. a train for the Glendon and Gulf Rail Road at Gulf, N. C. The Sunday School of the Presbyterian Church with their pastor W. T. Tom set out for a holiday and choose the new settlement called Glendon the end Station of the Glendon and Gulf R. R. for their pic-nic grounds. They did well in doing so, as there hardly can be found a lovelier spot in this section of the country than Mr. J. Giles Foushee's plantation, where the said Railroad has put up plants to mine coal and has erected temporary headquarters, with Postoffice, etc.

The merry-makers under the personal guide of the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Frank D. Jones arrived at the depot Glendon about 10 o'clock and were conveyed to the grounds by the company's and other teams.

The gallant elder of the church, Mr. J. M. McIver called the children to order and the happy little ones commenced their plays and soon the grove rang lustily from the laughter of the assembly.

At 12 m. a most splendid luncheon was served and greatly enjoyed by all participants.

After inspecting the new settlement, the coal pits, etc., the boys played two fine games of base-ball.

But like every good thing in the world, it ends too soon, so here the party felt sorry when the time came for their return. In one thing they all happily agreed that they never had a better day's sport than at their picnic at Glendon.

A Grand Feature

Of Hoods Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's PILLS are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞EVERY PACKAGE☜
Has the Z Stamp in red on wrapper
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

BARGAIN WEEK
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S,
Tuesday, July 17, Until July 24, '94.

This Great Bargain Sale will be Previous to Stock Taking.

WE WILL SELL GOODS ALL OVER THE HOUSE

For One Week Only!

At Prices Never Before Heard Of.

Everything at a Great Sacrifice!

WE WILL OFFER SOME OF THE GREATEST VALUES THAT IT HAS EVER BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO OFFER SINCE OUR LONG EXPERIENCE IN BUSINESS.

You are in your own light if you miss this sale.

DON'T FAIL TO COME.
as you are always welcome at
FRANK THORNTON'S,
Leader in Low Prices.

To Grover Cleveland, President of These United States—the Highest Office in the Gift of the People.

DEAR SIR:—In these trying times when the scum of every nation on earth is allowed to settle in our midst and set their heads together to do all manner of deviltry and hellishness, to give others an opportunity to plunder and steal, it behooves every law abiding citizen to raise his voice in thundertones and exclaim "well done, thou good and faithful servant" of the people of the United States.

Sir, in your recent message, calling out the United States troops, you showed no want of determination to uphold the laws of the country. Hence Debs and his followers were soon convinced there was to be no compromise, no half-way grounds, and the strike was declared off. The people of the South are with you, they appreciate your firmness in carrying out the laws of the land to the letter, even at the point of the bayonet. How many lives and millions of property might have been saved could this have been done at the beginning of Coxey's march and when the strike began. Notwithstanding the criticism of ex-President Harrison, together with the destruction of property, the loss of life and the failure of the Governor of Illinois to suppress rioting, it was your duty and you did right in calling out the troops to suppress or disperse all unlawful assemblages. I will admit that it would have been unnecessary for the President to call out the United States troops had the Governor of Illinois suppressed the riot with his State military, which could have easily been done long ago. But the crisis came, something had to be done and the people were depending on Grover Cleveland who stands as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar—or Big Ike, the great American bankrupt dealer.

Yes, verily, the strike is off, but don't forget that the great slaughter sale of men's, youths', and boys' clothing and gents furnishing goods is still going on at the Thornton Block in Fayetteville. Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville and the surrounding country give us a call. We will convince you that the excitement caused by this grand sale is still unabated.

Confederate Veterans

Will remember that at a called meeting at the City Hall May 5th, 1894, a committee was appointed and empowered to arrange for a Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast. That committee has conferred with the F. I. L. I. committee of their anniversary celebration—10ist, and together have agreed on a Grand Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast

AUGUST 23rd, 1894,

at round trip ticket $1.35, and we would announce that it is expected that every Veteran will attend upon this memorable and enjoyable occasion.

Remember we have not met for 30 years, and at a nominal cost now, we can come together with our wives and children as ample provision is made and make August 23 1894, the crowning glory of our lives. Calling to mind the dark days of war—lined with sunshine of spontaneous natures and overflowing brave hearts made camp life a delight. Let us go together down to the sea and wash away the cares of anxious life that for 30 years have crowded thick and fast upon us and rehearse the associations now fast fading from memory.

Come fall into line—we want to see every living North Carolina Confederate son, regardless of circumstances, and spend one more day together. The bread of peace cast upon the waters 30 years ago, will return upon the incoming tide and strengthen us in our brotherly love.

The cost is too small—the pleasure too great and the opportunities too few to miss this Grand Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Respectfully,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
E. M. WADDILL,
J. W. ATKINSON,
G. A. THOMSON,
Committee.

TO THE PUBLIC!

RAYNOR & SHAW,
No. 71 Person Street,
Fancy Retail Grocers,
would announce their's a New Firm, with New Goods, with Prices as Low as the Lowest and that they cater to the
Fancy Trade,
defying competition. Having bought for cash, with stock complete, all we ask is to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,
and if not to your advantage will not expect you to buy.

Respectfully,
RAYNOR & SHAW.

Excursion to Red Springs!
JULY 27th.

A Grand Time!
Annual Picnic!
And Reunion of Confederate Veterans!

Base Ball Game for Championship of North and South Carolina!

Everybody looks forward with pleasure to this occasion.

Fare from Fayetteville 70c.; Hope Mills 60c.; McNair's 50c.; Lumber Bridge and points between 40c.; from Bennettsville 75c.; Tatum 65c.; McColl's 60c.; Hasty 55c; John's 50c.; Maxton and points between 40c.

July 12, 1894—3t

STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS.

B SURE
TO CALL AT
SHAW'S MUSIC HOUSE
when in the city,
where you will find a large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS for cash or most ely payments. Agent for the celebrated C. M. Stieff Piano. Tuning done in town for $2.00.
A. E. SHAW.

For 30 Days
WE WILL GIVE TO EVERY PURCHASER OF AN
Electropoise,
a discount of 20 per cent.
AFTER THAT TIME THE OLD PRICE WILL BE CHARGED.
CALL BEFORE THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.
A. J. COOK & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.

THE
Southern Dental Assci'n
—MEETS AT—
Old Point Comfort
August 2, 1894.
Rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip have been authorized from all points.
THE SEABOARD AIR LINE
is the only line running through Pullman Vestibule Sleepers to Portsmouth, Va., where Palatial Steamers are taken for Old Point.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Dr. Foster, Secretary of the Southern Dental Association, requests all Delegates to take the Seaboard Air Line, as it is the short line and offers more inducements than any other route.
Solid Vestibule Trains from Atlanta, Ga.
No Extra Fare. Fast Schedule.

COMPLETE STOCK.
YOU CAN ALWAYS GET
What - you - Want
IN THE
STATIONERY LINE
BY CALLING AT
Moore's New Book and Music Store.

Pianos! Organs!!
Ivers and Pond
—AND—
LESTER PIANOS,
WILCOX AND WHITE ORGANS,
SOLD FOR CASH OR INSTALLMENT PLAN.
For Organs $10.00 Cash and $5.00 Monthly.
—CALL AND EXAMINE THESE—
INSTRUMENTS.
A. J PEMBERTON & CO.'S
Book and Music House.
ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPT ATTENTION.

STREET'S
Bakery and Confectionary.
All Varieties of Cakes; CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN; Fresh Bread Daily.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!
We would remind the public that our ICE CREAM PARLOR is open and comfortably furnished where this most refreshing delicacy with delicious cake is served in best style all the day.
ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.
Respectfully,
STREET & SON,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BLACKSMITHING! FARRIERY!
First-class Repairing on Buggies, Wagons and Carts.
Trimming and Painting in First-class Style.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
ALL WORK RECEIVES MY CAREFUL SUPERVISION.
J. T. WELSH,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The Constitution Missing Word Contest.

After the Constitution had footed up the guesses in the Missing Word Contest for May, it was found that 813 subscribers sent in guesses with their subscriptions, and out of this number not a single correct guess.

The sentence was:

"The five hundred pounds of gold which he had received in exchange for his treasure had been conveyed to the hiding place in the ——— field."

The missing word was MUSTARD.

The fourth of 8813 is $203.25 If one subscriber had guessed the correct word he would have received $203 25 simply for the trouble of guessing.

The Constitution has a sentence for this month which is:

He crept to this place and waited a favorable opportunity. It came at once, for the keen ears of the guard heard some unusual sound as Thurabi crouched behind the.....

Let everybody not a subscriber send in their subscription, together with their guess to the OBSERVER, Fayetteville.

Remember, two papers, the *Constitution* and the OBSERVER one year only two dollars.

You see them everywhere.
Columbia Bicycles
Their sales attest their popularity.
Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.
POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

M. A. TILLER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WORK CAREFULLY DONE and WARRANTED
COME AND GET YOURSELF A KEY-CHECK AND WATCH-OPENER COMBINED,
FREE OF CHARGE.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.
--OLD DOMINION LINE--
For New York
Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P.M.
From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 00 P. M. (Via James River.)
The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.
All first-class tickets include meals and state-room accommodation.
The two new fast and powerful steamships
Jamestown and Yorktown
Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.
For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.
General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.
June 14, 1894 10t

"Clyde Line,"
VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.
NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.
Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wilmington, N. C.,	25	20	17	14	12	10
Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers,	25	20	20	20	18	15
Raleigh, N. C.,	63	53	42	35	32	25
Charlotte, N. C.,	68	59	50	41	37	30

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

WANTED,
Position in Circular Saw Mill in healthy locality.
Good saw-filer and hammerer, 15 years' experience in building and operating saw-mills.
P. J. DELAMAR,
Oriental, N. C.
July 12, 1894—2w.

H. H. H.
We will make some exceedingly low prices on
O. G. DOORS,
slightly soiled. We are clearing our warehouse for new car load
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
and will offer some bargains for a few days.

HOUSEKEEPERS
would do well to call and see one of our
Gurney's Refrigerators,
the best on the market.

The Ætna Insurance Co.
—HAS—
TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.
When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.
B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

EVERY FARMER
who runs two-horse crop should have a
WOOD'S MOWER.
Call and see us.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.$1.75 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes.
Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by
ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

EDUCATION.

THE ADVENT TERM
OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
—OF—
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.
—BEGINS—
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.
ADDRESS THE RECTOR,
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.
7-12-94 3m

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Largest and best-equipped College in Eastern Virginia.
330 STUDENTS. 23 TEACHERS.
Healthful Sea Breeze. Near Old Point Comfort. Beautiful Home, $90,000 Buildings. Steam Heat, Gas, etc.
Music, Art, Elocution, Stenography. Highest Course of Study in the State. Expenses Very Low. Send for Catalogue.
Pupils wishing to pay own expenses, write
J. A. CASSEDY, B. S.,
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DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.
Nine men in the Faculty,
Curriculum in Lower Classes,
Higher Classes Elective,
Three Degrees Conferred.
CLASSICAL,
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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

The C. F. & Y. V. Ry Co. will sell at public auction at its store room in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, a lot of unclaimed freight now in its possession, for the charges of transportation and expenses.
W. E. KYLE,
7-12-94 4t Gen'l Freight Agent.

A. CARD.
Office of the Fayetteville Steam Laundry.
*Citizens of Fayetteville and Ne

FURNITURE! FUNITURE!

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Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,
Beds, Bureaus,
Washstands, Springs,
Mattresses, Tables,
Safes, Lounges,
Rockers and Strait Chairs
Hall Racks, &c. &c.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

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JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.

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Robert Portner Brewery Company's

Celebrated Lager Beer

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PATENT BOTTLES,

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ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 1,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75.
G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85
Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

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Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named. They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

No.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
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4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Facache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL, "The Pile Ointment."—Trial Size, 25 Cts.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual (144 pages,) Mailed Free.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1894.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committees so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of the said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committees shall elect to any vacancy occuring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention. Thereupon the conventions so held shall elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such of them as shall attend, shall vote the full Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

6. Each township shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every twenty-five Democratic voters, and one vote for fractions of fifteen Democratic votes cast by the last preceding gubernatorial election. *Provided*, That every township shall be entitled to cast at least one vote and each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairmen of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

9. In cases where all the township executive committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing county executive committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meeting.

COUNTY AND DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

1. The several county conventions shall be entitled to elect to their Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional Conventions one delegate and one alternate for every fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions of over twenty-five Democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election in their respective counties, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said conventions: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in each of said conventions.

[At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, held March 2, 1892, the following provision was adopted and recommended to the county conventions for their favorable action, to be binding however, on no convention unless adopted by it viz:

"*Provided*, That in all county conventions in which delegates shall be selected to attend any State, Congressional, Judicial or other convention, a vote shall be taken in accordance with the plan or organization as to the candidates whose names may be presented to such county convention. The delegates shall be selected from the friends and supporters of each candidate voted for, in proportion to the number of votes he shall receive in such county convention, and no other instructions shall be given: *Provided*, That when only one candidate is presented and voted for at such county convention it shall be lawful to instruct for such candidate."]

2. The chairman, or in his absence any member of the county, senatorial, judicial and congressional committee shall call to order their respective conventions, and hold the chairmanship thereof until the convention shall elect its chairman.

3. The executive committees of the senatorial, congressional and judicial districts, respectively, shall at the call of their respective chairmen, meet at some time and place in their respective districts, designated in said call. And it shall be their duty to appoint the time and place for holding conventions in their respective districts; and the chairmen of said respective committees shall immediately notify the chairmen of the different county executive committees of the said appointment and the said county executive committee shall forthwith call conventions of their respective counties in conformity to said notice, to send delegates to said respective district conventions.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

1. The State convention shall be composed alone of delegates appointed by the several county conventions. Each county shall be entitled to elect one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over seventy-five Democratic votes cast therein at the last preceding gubernatorial election, and none but delegates or alternates so elected shall be entitled to seats in said convention: *Provided*, That every county shall have at least one vote in said convention.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Such delegates (or alternates of absent delegates) as may be present at any Democratic Convention shall be allowed to cast the whole vote to which their township or county may be entitled.

2. In all conventions provided for by this system, after a vote is cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the chairman of said convention.

3. All Democratic executive committees shall have the power to fill any vacancy occurring in their respective bodies.

4. The chairman of the different county conventions shall certify the list of delegates and alternates to the different district and State Conventions and a certified list of said delegates and alternates to the State Conventions shall be sent to the Secretary of the Central Committee.

For the Committee:

F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman.
R. H. COWAN, Secretary.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ASHEBORO, N., July 21, 1891.
Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS:—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
W. M. NEWTON.

Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. B. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.

SEGUIN, TEX., January 24, 1893.
Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and RICHARDSON & FARISS, Greensboro, N. C.

Save your Hogs and Chickens.

NO HUMBUG!

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure.

[Trade Mark.]

MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SELBERRY & SON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

$1000 IN MONEY: also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASEBALL ENTHUSIASTS, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th Street, New York.

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Opens Sept. 12, 1894. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. In Art and Music unexcelled. Pupils from seventeen States. For catalogues address the President,

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"FLY-FIEND."

Will positively protect Horses and Cattle from any annoyance from Flies, Gnats and Insects of every kind, improves appearance of the coat, dispensing with fly nets. *Recommended by thousands.* Try it and be convinced. Price of "Fly-fiend," including brush, quart cans, $1.00; half-gallon, $1.75; one gallon, $2.50. One gallon will last 3 head of horses or cattle an entire season. Beware of imitations. Address

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 60c. and $1.00 at Druggists

CONSUMPTIVE

Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & Co., N. Y.

7-12 94 4t

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Often lose the benefit of life assurance, taken out for their protection, because of ill-advised investments. Again, the intentions of the assured sometimes fail of realization through the prodigality of a son to whom the sudden possession of so much money proves too great a temptation. The

Equitable Life

has provided against these contingencies by offering The Tontine Installment Policy. The premiums per thousand are much less than under older forms of insurance, and the amount is payable in 20, 25 or 30 annual payments, thus securing a comfortable income for the beneficiary. Write to

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
For the Carolinas,
ROCK HILL, S. C.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
BOOK OF VALUABLE INFORMATION FREE.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

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Railroad Street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Seed Meal and Crude Oil.

Pays highest market price for cotton seed

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Ladies' and Children's DRESSES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., dyed any color desired at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed. Will call on all ladies wishing work done upon notice.

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Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 9, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:27 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:30 "
Leave Sanford,	11:48 "
Leave Climax,	1:46 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:48 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:20 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:42 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:02 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:29 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:13 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:53 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:39 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:42 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:53 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameour,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:51 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	3:55 "
Arrive Rameour,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 8, 1894	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 30	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40		
Leave Tarboro..	12 25		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 08	11 01	
Leave Selma....	2 58		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18
Leave Goldboro.	4 16
Leave Magnolia.	4 16
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 8, 1894.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	7 30	7 25	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	9 30	
Leave Selma....	12 08		
Arrive Wilson..	1 0	11 27	

	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00
Leave Magnolia	10 40
Leave Goldsboro	11 55
Arrive Wilson..	12 40

	No. 72 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M. A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 27 10 35
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05 11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40	
Leave Tarboro..	12 23	
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	12 05
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	12 50
	P. M.	A. M. P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

"These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M. Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Train on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M Sunday 9:30 A M, arrives Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:05 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:10 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLY, JOHN F. DIVINE,
Gen'l Manager General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

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1879,	5,073,531	1887,	6,513,624
1880,	5,757,397	1888,	7,017,707
1881,	6 589,329	1889,	6,935 982
1882,	5,435,845	1890,	7,313,726
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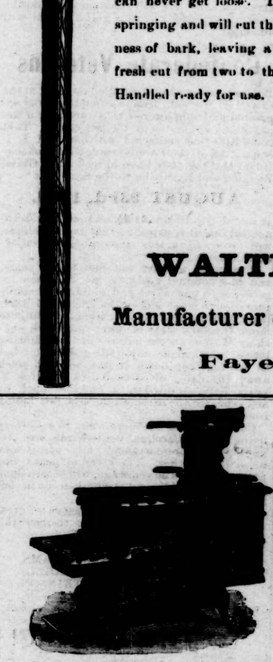

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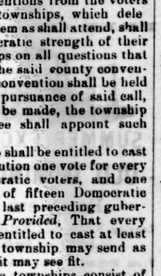

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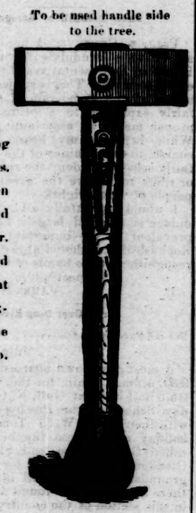

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NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Clerk's Office.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation of the Leavitt Land and Lumber Company; that the names of the incorporators are: John H. Leavitt, Eugene Leavitt and Chas. M. Whittlock, and such others as they may associate with them; that the principal place of business shall be in Leavitt, N. C., and its general purpose and business to be the manufacturing, buying and selling of lumber; buying and selling general supplies; buying and selling land; and the cultivation, buying and selling of fruit, vines and fruit trees; that the duration of the corporation shall be thirty years; the capital stock is $20,000, and shall be divided in four hundred shares of the par value of Fifty dollars.

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